The Corso, which is always crowded about sunset with carriages and pedestrians returning from the evening promenade on the Pincian Hill, was somewhat fuller than usual on Monday, and the Piazza Colonna, a square opening on the street near its center, in which the people (men and women) are accustomed to meet for an evening walk or talk, was unusually throughd, as is natural on a festive day; as was also the Piazza Sciarra, where the street, a block lower down, widens a little. In both Piazzasa, and in the Corso near them the both Piszzas, and in the Corso near them, the squads of French infantry and of Roman carabinieri squads of French infantry and of Roman carabinieri were even more numerous and moved about more nervously than is their wont. It is said that a small body of the latter were squeezed a little, and, according to our report, hissed in the Piazza Sciarra. Making their way to the larger Piazza, where are French barracks, they joined their companions. Here again somebody hissed, whereupon the carabineri, known to be hateful to the people, and to be avaparated at the moment, were or and to be exasperated at the moment, were or dered to sweep the square by the French Captain Commandant, acting under general or-ders from Gen. De Noüe, Gen. Goyon's second in command, to allow no crowds in the streets. Not stopping as their orders stopped, at the Corso they charged up it like madmen, half a mile, to the Piazza del Popolo, where the street and the city end. How many in that wild onslaught were wounded it is impossible to say. The Liberals say 200, the friends of the Government call 50 an ex-aggeration. I am informed, however, by an Ital gentleman who is engaged in the preparation of a statement of the affair, to be presented to the British Parliament, that 71 cases of bodily injury

have already been properly authenticated.

Some of the most flagrant outrages on the occasion, I will mention. Signor Pacetti, who is Miss
Charlotte Cushman's landlord, was sitting in a Caffe
on the Corso, when the ruffians entered and cryon the Corso, when the runnals elected and crying "Canaille, get to your homes," slashed right
and left. The younger men were agile enough to
get out of their way, but old Pacetti, who is wha
the Liberals call a Black, i. e., in favor of the Government, received a severe wound on his head. Two ladies, sitting in their own carriage, were beaten about the ears, and the bonnet of one was actually cut from her head. A man standing at the door of the Caffe Nuovo was cut down. A girl, walking along the street, was cut in her hand. A poor German artist, here for a few days in order to copy a picture, stumbled as he was running from carabinieri, who beat and cut him, lying on the ground, so severely, that he was laid up for three days. A fruit-dealer who was beaten about the head by a horseman, either with the butt of his pistol or the hilt of his sword, was obliged to be taken to a hospital, where he has been lying at the point of death. It was reported that he and two others had been killed, but this needs corroboration. It is certain that the fruit-dealer, if alive, is not ye out of danger. The servant of the Russian Prince Bariatainski, on his master's carriage at the time M. Copens de l'Ostendi, a Belgian, a brother-in-law of Moustici, the new French Minister to the United States, and an intimate friend to Gen. De Noie,

and two French officers, who were in citizens' dress, are among the wounded. But the case which comes nearest home is that of Mr. Glentworth, the American Consul, who was getting into his carriage in front of his own door, in company with a French officer in full uniform, when the dragoons galloped One of them aimed a blow at Mr. Glent worth's bead, but the officer at his side pushed him back with one hand, and half drew his sword with the other. At this point the gend'arme would seem to have opened his eyes to the uniform, the presence of which in the city made his own existence possible, and rushed on with his companions. Whether the gend'arme understood that Mr. Hall and myself were Americans, or that Mr. Glentworth was the American Consul, it is of course impossible to say. But we stated our nationality distinctly between the first and second blow, and Mr. Gleatworth's house, before which his carriage was standing, occupies a conspicuous position op posite the Via Condotti, the great shop street and thoroughfare from the Piazza di Spagua and the principal hotels to St. Peter's. Every gen-d'arme in the city ought to know the character of he house, even if it were not plainly indicated by the American eagle on the front. to me a vital point, will doubtless receive a thorough pondence which is likely to grow out of the affair. Our Minister here, Mr. Stockton, transmits to Washington, with commendable promptness, by the mail which carries this, a full r of Monday, together with the statements of the Americans injured. A translation of the latter has been furnished to Cardinal Antonelli. No other Minister, as far as I can learn, has moved in the

matter.
Antonelli intimated to Mr. Stockton, who called Antonelli intimated to Mr. Stockton, who called upon him on Tuesday, I understand, that he had as yet no official knowledge of the matter, other than a report that innocent persons had suffered; that therefore he could make no official declaration; but that if the facts were as represented, his government was prepared to disavow the act of its agents performed without orders, and to discharge them i pointed out. At the same time the Giornale di Roma, the official organ, has declared that nothing in the nature of an attack took place, and that no one was wounded. And while some friends of the govern-ment ery with the Giornale de Roma that it is all a story got up for effect, others assert that the gene d'armes put down a conspiracy, the existence of which had luckily been disclosed to the authorities. The liberals, on the other hand, assert that it was a deliberate massacre, planned by the cardinals and executed by the carabinieri, under a pretext which might form an excuse for banishments and arrests. Some color is given to the latter hypothesis by the fact that the squad who charged up the Corso acted as one man, and although they met with no resistance from any quarter, cut down every one within reach. It may be that at first they struck with the flat of their swords only, but they soon used the blade. I hear to-night moreover that they were joined at the I hear to-mght moreover that they were joined at the Piazza del Popole by another squad, who had galloped up the Ripelsa, a street nearly parallel with the Corso and debouching into the Popole; and that letters from Ancona speak of a similar raid there. It is certain that on Tuesday five prominent men, who had been members of the Committee of the Liberals, and long suspected by the Government, were banished. Their names are Santangeh, Silvestrelli, Mastricola, Tissoni, and Ferri. One of vestrelli. Mastricola, Tissoni, and Ferri. One of them is a merchant retired from business; the others are mercanti di campagne, large landholders, all among the wealthiest men, hardly second to the foremost princes. These men have gene—some to Paris and some to Turin. They took the opportunity to carry presents from the Roman people to Victor Emanuel and Napoleon, in the shape of two swords, each of which cost 10,000 francs, and were read for by the Romans at a franc a head. The subscription commenced during the late Italian war. I also learn that many arrests were made last night, some very distinguished men being among the victims. paid for by the Romans at a franc a head.

As if to add insult to injury, a new tax upon vegetables was proclaimed to-day. Trouble is apprehended to-morrow, the streets being usually througed on Sunday, and it is not likely that the carabinieri will be allowed to make another charge unmolested. On Monday, so far as I can learn, no consist the ground was a yeard although several one in the crowd was armed, although several warded off blows with uplifted hands. But I understand that the Italians have begun to arm themselves, and that many strangers now wear revolvers as if they were in Washington.

At the risk of lengthening this letter, I must refer to the part which the French have taken. Soldiers and officers alike have expressed great dissatisfaction at the conduct of the captain commandant, who entrusted the execution of his order, to clear the Piazza, to obnoxious and infuriated gensd'armes stead of a platoon of disciplined French infantry, both being under his orders. They take it as a piece of incivility to them, as well as of criminal misjudgment, and his fellows have expelled him from his mess. Gen. Govon at length found it necessary to issue an order of the day, in which he said "the Roman population hissed the Carabinieri, "the Roman population hissed the Carabinieri, "their allies, and part of the corps, and that no

"man wearing a uniform could bear to see his corps
"hissed." On these "rounds he justified the order.
The officers, however, he sent a remonstrance to
the Emperor, not through the General, who has
taken occasion to lecture them, the by one, on their
behavior. The people believe that the French sym
pathise with them, and Gen. Goyon, who is a staunch
Catholic, has been at no little pairs to do set this

impression.

I have only time to add that, although it is reported that Victor Emanuel has marched his trop's
into the Romagna, the long threatened excommunication, for which several days have been appointed,
has not yet taken place, notwithstanding that the
Cardinals have met in council within the week. Bell, book, and candle in the Nineteenth Century Let us subscribe for Punch and Charivari. H.

VICTOR EMANUEL'S PROCLAMATION. The following is the King of Sardinia's pro slamation

The following is the King of Sardinia's problamation to the people of Central Italy:

FROFLE OF CENTRAL ITALY! Your wishes are fulfilled; you are now united with my other subjects in a single Monarchy; your concord and perseverance have deserved this reward. It is a great blessing to our country and to civilization. But, in order that its best fruits may be gathered, you must still persevere in those virtues of which you have gives so admirable an example, and above all you must be firmly resolved to make sacrifices, without which great enterprises can neither be well accomplished nor well consolidated. I place in you that faith which you not in vain repose in me. The compact which binds us indissolubly together, is one of honor toward our country and universal civilization. I never had any other ambition save that of risking my life for the independence of Italy, and of setting nations an example of that uprightness by which public morality is strengthened, and the foundations of States are firmly established on liberty; and now it is my ambition to obtain for myself and family, from the nations of which provided that devoted effection for which ambition to obtain for myself and family, from the na-tions recently united, that devoted affection for which the Sub Alpine people are celebrated; I am ambitious to strengthen the Italians in the unabimity of those sentiments by which nations are tempered so as to bear

woe, and prepare for good fortune.

VICTOR EMANUEL.

Turin, March 25, 1860.

PARINI.

The Paris Constitutionnel, treating of the possibility The Paris Constitutionnel, treating of the possibility of the departure of the French army from Rome, says:

"It has always been admitted that we could not remain indefinitely at Rome. The Roman Government having appeared to desire our departure, France waits only that the safety of the Pope be assured; but will not leave Rome until replaced by the array of an Italian Power. Negotiations with Naples have been speken of, and if the course of events should lead to such an end, France certainly will not raise any obstacle."

Letters from Rome confirm the statement that the allocation prenounced by the Pope in the Secret Consistory of the 26th inst. included the excommunication of the King of Sardinia, without naming Victor Emannel. The allocation specifies his acts, which it says bave incurred the cersures pronounced by the Councils against plunderers of the Church.

The Pepal Carabineers had taken off the escutcheon of Sardinia from the house of the Sardinian Vice-Conenl at Pessro.

It is stated that, under the arrangements for the renefer of Savoy to France, Gen. Garibaldi would obtain the grade of General of Division in the French army, but he has already declared his choice to be Italy, and his intention to remain a subject of King Victor Emanuel. He had been elected Deputy for

Nice.

At Rome, on the 29th, the act of major excommunication against those who have either promised aid to, or connected rebellion, invasion, or naurpation in the Romagna, was published, and was posted up in several

quarters of Rome.

The Papal Government had forwarded to the whole of the diplomatic corps a protest against the sunexa-tion of the Legations to Sardinia.

It was stated that the Embassadors of the Western Powers at Naples had remitted collective notes to the

Government, urging the King to adopt reforms. It was also said that the Nespolitan Ministry had tendered their resignation, but it was not accepted.

Prince Carignan had arrived at Leghern, on route for Florence. His reception was most enthusiastic.

PRUSSIA.

A Berlin dispatch states that Prussis had sent a reply to M. Thouvenel's no'e, in which she expresses disapproval of the annexation of Savoy to France. She also intimates that the appeal of Switzerland to the Powers as to her rights must be examined, and that these rights must be protected. Prussia concludes by promising to treat the question of Switzerland in a special note.

Queen Victoria is expected to visit Berlin about the end of June. The acconchement of her daughter, the Princess Frederick William, is looked for in July.

GERMANY.

Austria had notified to the Federal Diet her protest sgainst the annexation of the Italian Duchies to Sar

SPAIN.

Rumers had been current of secessions from the Cabinet, but the Correspondencia Autografa denies the statements, and says that a Ministerial crisis is not at present to be expected. The official Madrid Cazette states that the Spanish

loss in the battle of the 26th was 1,267 killed and

loss in the battle of the 26th was 1,267 killed and wounded.

A Madrid dispatch gives the following from the efficial Gazette as the preliminaries of peace between Spain and Morocco: Morocco cedes to Spain the whole tenitory from the sea to the hollow road of Anghera, and also a certain port on of territory at Santa Cruz. The Convention of 1859, referring to Mellilla, Penon and Albuceras, is ratified. An indemnity of 20,000,000 plastres to be paid to Spain. Tetuan will be kept by Spain until this payment is effected. A treaty of commerce is also to guarantee to Spain the same privileges as to the most favored nation. A representative of Spain and a missionary establishment to be permitted at Fez. The treaty of peace to be signed at fetuan before the 26th of April. All hostilities to ceass. The Spanish Army, however, is to be allowed to chastise the Kabyles. Marshal O'Donnell will return immediately. Upon his arrival the Cortes will be convoked.

THE VERY LATEST.

By Telegraph to Queenstown.

Genoa, March 30. — Piedmontese troops entered Florence on the 28th inst. The division under the command of Gen. Poesele is on the march from Bologna toward Ravenna. The Piedmontese garrison at Nice is on the point of returning to Genoa.

Florence, 30th. — Prince Carignan, in his proclamation to the Tuscans, says:

Nice is on the point of returning to Genoa.

Figurace, 30th.—Prince Carignan, in his proclamation to the Tuscans, easys:

"The King understands the importance of this annexation to be to unite your energies with these of various races who have elevated him to the national threne. I shall repeate my confidence in the King, where first resolution is to achieve your happiness to the full extent which your conduct has merited."

Vienna, March 31.—The Austrian Cabinet has resolved to protest steroly against the annexation of Tuscany, Parma, and Modens to Piedmont. A note to the effect, dated the 24th inst., has been addressed to the Cabinet of Turin. In this note Austria first establishes, by historical and legal considerations, developed at great length her position and incontestable right to oppose an act which, in despolling legitimate princes of the States granted to them by the European treaties, won'd also destroy right of suscession, which these same treaties seems to the house of Hapsburg.

ROME, March 30, via Marseilles.—It is asserted that the Pope has again written to King Victor Emanuel declaring that his Holiness will be compelled to interrupt all relations with the Royal family, and threstening the most extreme severties of the Church should the King persist in occupying the Legations. In case of its evacuation by the French, Rome will be occupied by the Pontifical troops. Neapolitan troops will enter the Marches. At Ancona, three thousand men of the Papal army are concentrated.

Gen. Lamorciere is about to inspect the garrisons.

the Marches. At Ancons, three thousand men of the Papal army are concentrated.

Gen. Lamorciere is about to inspect the garrisons.

A new revolutionary demonstration in Rome was intended, but did not take place, because, by printed sheets secretly distributed, the people were told that the French troops might become amonyed.

The efficial journal directs the attention of its readels to the manifestation which took place on Friday and Sunday last during the passage of the Pope, and mentions that three hundred Irish had been received at the Irish College and at the French Seminary.

The journal adds that Ireland has always been heroic, even under the secular misfortunes under which the labors.

ne labors. Paris, Saturday, 31st.—The Constitutionnel has an

THE BRAZILIAN MAILS. THE BRAZILIAN MAILS.

LISBON, March 30—The Royal Mail steamer Type,
Capt. Peek, with the mails from the Brazils, has arrived here, and will leave this evening for Southamptor. She briting 204 passengers and £7,000 in species.

M. Belado has been elected President of Montevideo.
No other poblical news.

COMMERCIAL—Rio Janeiro exchange on London.

COMMERCIAL—Rio Jareiro exchange on London firm at 24; on Hamburg, 735 to 749; on Paris, 336 to 388. On these places the Tyne brings drafts amounting respectively to £620,600, 100,000 mare banco and £3,000,000. The expert of coffee ance the departure of the last mal amounts to 64,475 bags; for the United States, 26,964; to the Channel, 9,210; to Havre, 11,863; to Marseilles 13,615; and to the Mediterrance 9,973 hour. College was entired. 11.83; to Marsengs 15,015; and to the frontest nean, 2,973 bage. Cookee was quiet; good first was re-ported 6,460 to 8,560.

Lisnos, March 30.—The Cortes, by 133 to 12 votes, have granted to Salamanca the privilege of construct-ing the new Portuguese Railway.

FROM WASHINGTON.

DOUGLAS STOCK IN THE WASHINGTON MARKET.

From an Occasional Correspondent
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1860.

An ardent friend of Mr. Douglas, now in this city, states, as a fact within his own personal knowledge, that, take those delegates to the Charleston Convention who have been expressly instructed by the bedies that appointed them to vote for Douglas as the Presidential nominee, and add to the list the names of those delegates who have written letters to Douglas, stating that they will vote for him at an early stage of the contest (not later than the third ballot), and the two classes of persons constitute a decided majority of the Convention. And this friend adds, that both these classes of delegates will adhere to Douglas unti-they compel his nomination by the requisite two-

Per Contra, gentlemen claiming to be, and doubless having opportunities to be, well informed as to the current opinion in influential Democratic circles confidently assert that Douglas stands not the slightest chance of a nomination. One thing is worthy of note, that while none of these gentlemen are positive in regard to the man who is to beat Douglas at Charleston, very many of them differ widely in their preferences, and are almost as hostile to each other's favorites as they are to Douglas. Doubtless a good deal of Douglas's strength springs from these divisions among his opponents.

Delegates en route for Charleston are continually decirate the resistant professional properties.

drepping into this political focus from the Northern and Western States. Some of the leading semi-Soft Delegates from New-York are here, gathering up public opinion. Among them are Isaac Fowlet your Fostmaster, and Henry S. Randall, the biog rapher of Jefferson, and ex-Senator Spraker, one of the Directors of the Central Railrond.

Douglas has taken the field in person, and can-vasses with his accustomed assiduity and energy. He may be seen in the Senate lobbies, in the hotels, and on the sidewalks, talking earnestly with hi friends, and by look, word and gesture, stimulating them to section. Probably no other candidate for a Presidential nomination ever played his hand so openly and boldly. But "by this sign he has conquered' in his previous struggles, and if he abanloned the policy now, he would cease to be Stephen A. Douglas.

KANSAS AND THE HOMESTEAD-DEBATE IN THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE. rom a Special Corresponde

WASHINGTON, April 10, 1860. The irrepressible Negro has been on the tapis in both wings of the Capitel to-day, the admission of Kansas being the osters ble theme in the House, and the Homestead bill in the Senate.

Mr. Grew stated the reasons which had actusted the Committee on Territories, in introducing a bill for the admission of Kapsas under the Wyandot Constitution, in a brief, lucid speech. Mr. Clark of Missouri, of Helper-resolution memory, also a member of the Committee, followed in a loose harangue against the bill, complaining of the boundaries of the proposed State, of alleged injustice to certain Indian tribes, and the failure to comply with the "English Bill" in the taking of a census.

Mr. Pendleton, the Democratic representative from Cincinnati, who voted for the Lecompton and the English bills, replied to Clark, advocating the admission. His demonstration is regarded as a pretty clear indication of the course which the North-Western Democrats in the House, intend to pursue on this subject. They, at least, have had

enough of Kansas! Barksanie interrupted rendiction, during the delivery of his speech, displaying about the usual length of ears and volume q bray.

Mr. Parrot, the Kansas Delegate, advocated the measure in a highly conceived and handsomely delivered address to the House, which produced a

salutary impression.

If the Democracy desire to encounter "bleeding," "shricking" Kansas in another Presidential campaign, then let them vote against Grow's bill! In the Senate, the Homestead bill was the osten sible topic under review, the negro, bond and free, filled the entire circle of the Senatorial vision. Mr. Doolittle led off in a speech, bristling with sharp points, and abounding in apposite facts, is reply to Mr. Chesnut's Pro-Slavery address of yesterday. This called up Chesnut in reply, and finally Vir ginia Mason, who got quite excited, and once or twice approached as near to something akin to elequence, as so stiff and stately a personage can. His colleguy with Doolittle was racy, can. His collequy with Doolittle was racy, the general impression being that the odds of the encounter rested finally with the genial and ready Senator from Wisconsin, rather with him who seems to imagine that true wisdom censists in wearing a perpetual scowl upon his visage, and genuine dignity in affecting a post and hearing toward his colleagues which is a sort of ludicrous compromise between the strut of a turkey-cock and the hobble of a dray horse.

Mr. Mason was hitter and contemptations in his

Mr. Mason was bitter and contemptuous in his delinentions of the character and condition of th free negroes of the North; while on the other hand this heavily-oppressed and scandalously-abused race were generously defended by Senators Simmons and Wilson.

ITALIAN OPERA.

WINTER GARDEN.

The opera of Lucia, given on Wednesday at this thester, is too well known to require extended notice. The bouse presented a novel effect on this occasion, its first devotion to the lyrical drams since its reduction in eize. Great sonority of orchestra and of voices was secured, as the performers and chorus are sufficiently large for a bigger building. M. Maretzek led—all were so familiar in their parts that they proceeded as an individual utterance. M. Gassier, the baritone, is a most distinguished artist: for largeness and correctnes of style he is one of the best on the Italian stage, and his method is impeccable. He had a brilliant reception The new tenor, M. Errani, has a voice of good quality, but not as eminent for power. Like M. Gussier, hi enunciation is beautiful, and his Italian may be handsomely mentioned. Madame Gassier received a shower of bonquets, and calls before the curtain. The famous Sestet was encored with transport. The duet between the tenor and baritore, ordinarily omitted, was given last night with effect. From first to last the ardience was vehement in applause, and the charming Winter Garden was never set forth to more advan tage. It remains, however, to be seen how far it can compete with the splendid attractions at the Academy the singing-bird Patti, and all the old favorites there.

ROBBERY AT THE MUSEUM .- A thief, on Wedness ay night, stole from one of the halls of the Museum the beautiful Congrege clock, purchased Paris, Saturday, 31st.—The Constitutional has an article signed by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, endeavering to rejute the distribes of the English orators and journalists; this article recalls that Napoleon has done everything to render the alliance acceptable, which, if ruptured, would be the signal for a struggle and for fresh troubles.

M. Grandguillot bolieves this alliance is so firmly

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange Arail 12.

There was a steady tone to the Stock market in early

transactions, but no marked activity at the First Board until the second call, when the bidding became more lively and vigorous, and the whole market took a turn upward. This was assisted to some extent by the purchases of the shorts, who have been attempting to cover outstanding contracts. One of the most promitributed business in Railway Bonds, which are not only quite active, but range at higher quotations from day to day. The demand comes almost entirely from out siders, and extends to many of those which have been for some time floating about the street at nominal prices. The various issues of the Erie, not withstanding decided advance, are still in good demand, and for Michigan Southern there was a decided advance over yesterday's quotations. The Sinking Funds sold at 69, an improvement of 1 \$\forall \text{cent, and} \text{the Second Mortgages, which sold yesterday} at 44, were in demand again, and were done at from 451 @ 46c. By a clause in this bond, the principal becomes due after default of interest for pinety days. This is an important feature, in view of the scheme for reorganization, and can be availed of by the stockholders to bring the affeirs of the road to a prompt and speedy, but equitable adjustment. The largest share dealings were, as usual, in New-York Central, but there was not an important business in any particular stock. Ecie acvanced to 14, but was not fully maintained, and a the close of the call sold at 132, at which it was steady. There was a better demand for Hudson River, and a mcderate improvement. The earnings for April thus far show a fair increase over last year. Reading was elightly firmer on the first call, but fell off a little at the lose. There was a strong movement in Panama, which advanced to 1341, with sales to a fair extent. For Pacific Mail, also, the market was quite firm, and at the close the stock was in demand at 103. The Western shares were very firm, with the exception of Illinois Central, which seems to languish under the effect of the recent assessment, notwithstanding very good accounts of the business of the line. Toledo went off briskly at the start at 27, at which point it dragged a little, but toward the close became firmer again. Michigan Central advanced to 47, with a spirited demand, and for both classes of Michigan Southern the market was very steady. Immediately after the adjournment the hardening influences of the market appeared to act on the speculative nerves of the street jobbers, and there was a quick improvement in quotations for some of the leading stocks, which lasted until the Socond Board commenced its session, and had quite an effect upon the afternoon dealings. New-York Central, with large sales, went up to 79%, and Michigan Central to 48. Pacific Mail and Panama were both higher, but there were no registered sales of the latter at the bicding price of 134]. There was more excitement in the operations than we have had for some days, and and the transactions were somewhat limited by the indisposition of helders to meet the bids, although at an advance over the quotations of the morning. The closing prices were: for United States 5s, 1874, 1021@ 1021; Indiana 5e, 89 a 90; Virginia 6e, 93 a 931; Tennesece 6s, 901 @901; Missouri 6s, 827 @83; Canton Company, 201 @ 21; Cumberland Coal, 131 @ 14; Pacific Mail. 1031 @104: New-York Central Railroad, 791 @ 792; Erie, 13 @ 131; Hudson River, 39 2 @ 391; Harlem 102 @ 101; Harlem Preferred, 36 @ 361; Reading, 421 @ 427; Michigan Central, 471 248; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 111 @111; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 221 @ 221; Panama, 1344 @ 135; Illinois Central, 601 @ 61; Galena and Chiesgo, 62] #62; Cleveland and Toledo, 26] #27; Chicago and Rock Island, 63] #63]; Illinois Central 7s,

Freights to Liverpool, 300 bales Cotion at 3-16 a 32d.; 1,400 boxes Cheese at 40e.; 400 bbls. Rosin at 2e. 3d.; 200 tes. Beef, 380 do. Lard, and 50 bales Bacon on private terms; 2,700 bbls. Flour at 2s., and per steamer 99 tes. Rice on private terms, and 7 tuns Leather at 50s. To London, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 160 boxes Bacon on private terms, and 900 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d. \$\div 280 tb. A Sicilian bark to Antwers on

private terms. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts. \$124,959 33—for Customs, \$120,000; Payments, \$147,-887 23; California Drafts, \$47,000; Balance, \$7,152,-

Sterling Exchange is not active. We quote 60-day pills at 8], as the rule. The advance in the rate of inerest by the Bank of England has had little effect upon he general market. This advance has been adopted when the appearances of the foreign exchanges were more favorable to England, and when the excessive sex and for bullion did not arise from any outflow, but imply from the absorption of the currency from the hat de of the public into those of the Bank by the magnitude of the revenue payments, and the general activity in business.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Road the first

The Cotton market has not been influenced materi ally by the news per Persia, and although the market quiet, yet it is reported steady. The continued in crease in the receipte at American ports, as compared with last year, and a steady augmentation of stocks in Liverpool, together with the advance in the rate of discourt by the Bank of England, had caused a feeling of depression, somewhat savoring of despondency, so far as common Cottons were concerned, which was not altogether unarticipated. The qualities above mid-ding, slibengh more difficult to cell, have maintained

their former value, except Mobiles, which are reported

The sibjoined table, from Hewitt's circular, exhibits the stocks of Cotton now on hand, and the imports, consumption, &c., from the lat of January to date, for Liverpool alone, compared with the three preceding

years:

jobbers, as well as the package houses, which has been noticed the past few weeks, while the demand for exportation has kept the stocks at such reasonable limits, that to accumulation of importance has been observed.

The total Exports of Domestic Cottons from this port for the week have been as follows: To Antwerp (Dry Goods..... British West Indice..... B itish Houdurs... \$62,131 1,755,320 .20,333

\$884,143; making a grand aggregate from both ports for the first quarter of the year, of 44,623 packagesva ned at \$2,761,594.

The exports for the same period last year, which were in excess of any period since 1853, amounted to 27,542 packages, valued at \$14,479,729, showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent over 1859.

The advantage arising from the conclusion of peace with China two years since, has been under estimated, and, although we have only partially experienced some of its first effects, yet the large exportation of Domes tic Cottons during the past year has been one of the Cur heavy fabrics have become deservedly popt

lar, and many of the English merchants are seek ing our goods to meet their colonial orders; and when ever we can find a market abroad for our finer goods the manufacturing interest will be on a more sure basis. Bleached Cottons of regular makes are sold largely in advance of production at full prices, while the irregular styles are accumulating.

Printing Cloths are without much movement, a

though no important stock is on the market.

Woolens are in better request without change i prices. The importation of both Woolens and Cotton has fallen off, and with the present prospect the increased receipts of the first quarter of the year will be overcome by the decrease during the next nine months so that the aggregate for the year will not appear a formidable.

The business of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for March shows as follows:

Total			\$425,487 40.	80
N W. VA. RAILROAD.	29,775 5	5	29,354	52
MASBINGTON BRANCH.	40,756 2	7	40,294	70
Merch		16	●355,837	87

The fiscal year of the Company commenced with October. The revenue for the first half of the year compares with that of the first half of the previou year as follows:

American Securities Satterth waite's Circular of March "Since cur last of this day week we have had in Lundon an improved demand for American securities, and the market has been cleared of everything offering at recent quotations. Today, however, the tone is weaker, the buying being checked by the present aspect of European politics Unites States 5 procent, 1874, are dull at 92. Penneylvants, Virginia and Tennessee are in demend at late rates for shipment to America. Large purchases have been make in Eric shares, which have touched 114, they close about 11, rather sellers. New-York Central hares are firm; the market has been cleared of all offering under 14; the various bonds of this Company continue in demand. Illineis shares have advanced to 4 discount; we note more require for the prefer to the prefer on which is per cent interest is

	'rquiry for the paid-up shares on which s per cent	intere
1	The London Times of March 31 gives the f	ollow
	quotations of American Securities:	
9	United States 5 P cent, red. 1974	Busin
я	Virginia State 2 & cent	
9	Do., 6 P cent	241
8	Railsouve.	
9	Illinois Central 6 & cent., red. 1875	
	Do., 7 P cent., red. 1870	
0	Do. do. Freeland, red. 186088 @90	
9	Do. \$100 shares, \$70 paid	lis.
Ш	Do. 4 100 shares, all paid	
П	Michigan Central 8 & cent con., '60	23
	Do., (Sinking Fund), 8 P ct. 1st mort. '8282 284	60
8	Do., (Sinking Fund), 8 of Ct. 1st mort. 35.02 200	
9	Do., \$100 sheres	
31	D 4100 -1 5 9010	
1	N. V. Central 6 D cent (Sinking Fund), 1883, .85 @27	
C)	Do., 7 P cent, 1864	
a	Do., 7 P cent (Sinking Fund), 187692 @94	-93
4	De \$100 shares	68
	N. V. and Eric lat mortgage, 7 4 cent. 186787 2889.	69
8	The 2d mortages do 1822	
	Do., 2d mortgage, 1883, assented	30
П	Do., do., \$100 shares, assented	arr
ш	Pennsylvania Cen. Bds., 1st mort. con. 64 c.88 @90	-
	Do., 2d mortgage, 6 P cent sterling92 @94	-
	Do \$50 shares	
H	Philadelphia and Read 1st mort, 6 Wet., 1860, 85 230	
	Do., 2d mortgage, 6 P cent, 1870	

The New Orleans Bank Statement for the week ending April 7, just received, shows a nominal increase in specie and circulation, while exchange and distant balances have been largely augmented, and short loans show a contraction of nearly half a million of dellars:

April 7. Mar 31.

\$5 370,612 \$5,276,694 \$1 1,765,720 \$1,022,955 \$47,712 \$2,005 \$377,4720 \$40 \$1,655,600 \$1,606,202 \$232,217 \$218,571 \$1,500,602 \$1,503,766 \$796,814 \$799,528 \$1,226,332 \$1,226,731 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1,226,505 \$1, Total.....\$23,199,263 \$23,603,206 \$12,413,408 \$12,408,563 \$463,943 Increuse...... \$4,740 Circula April 7. \$1,623,740 1,623,750 1,665,124 2,8:8,110 420,640 655,765 296,070 602,435 437,620 279,710 245,925 Total....\$14,100,339 \$13,797,154 \$20,011,316 \$20,319,666
Increase...\$170,660 Decrease...\$200,150
Eachange...Due Dist. Sanks...
Due Dist. Sanks...April 7. Mar. 21.
April 7. Ma

REAL ESTATE SALES,-The following sales were CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Miss Patti will make her see ond appearance as Norina this evening in Donisotife popular opera of "Don Pasquale." She sang this role for the first time on Wednesday evening, when die oreated an extraordinary excitement.

Mesers. Firth, Pond & Co. have issued several pieces of good vocal and piano music. The original of American compositions show an improvement in school or style, and on the whole we find but few defects in them. It is true there is no large synthesis in the transaction—the whole being either ballads or dance-tunee, but within their limited scope they are commendable. Is is rarely that pieces composed out of an opera-tave that electric concentration which makes them popular, alike to refined and vulgar cars; and hence of If the little pieces so written for drawing room me it is very seldom that an individuality which puts theme beyond competition appears. But this spart there is enough to make them agreeable, and worth the task of publishing. The composers of the sre: for the vocal, A. H. Wood, N. W. Gou borne; for the instrumental, Strauss, jr., E. B. Munson, J. H. McNanghton, A. Croisez.

SALE OF PAINTINGS,-One of the most extensive private collections of paintings ever offered for sale in New-York, that selected by J. N. Balestier, eeg., was brought to the hammer on Wednesday evening, at the residence No. 192 West Fourteenth street. The terdance was large. The prices at which some of tendance was large. The prices at which some of the pictures were sold were as follows: River possible seems, \$11 50; Companion, \$11 50; St. Jerome at 1. Devotions, Domendehino, \$12 50; The Old Santa Booklyn Ferry, Regis Gignoux, \$45; Girl and Kabbits, J. T. Peale, \$75; Head of a Boy, Gainsborough, \$18; Street Scere in Antwerp, W. Kosk Kock, \$22; View of Hempstead, L. I., Casilear, \$17; The Transits Legis Levy \$28; Landeage, A. D. Santa Levy \$28; Landeag ants, Louis Lung, \$28; Lundreape, A. D. Stattack, \$10; Female Head, C. F. Blanvelt, \$11 50; Hely Family, Bernardo Catti, \$35; Martyrdom of St. Lawrence, Titian, \$7. The remainder of the paintings and the large number of engravings will be sold this even-

REMOVAL OF THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE

The Trustees of the Rutgers Female Institute have sold their property in the Seventh Ward to the Mediadist Society, which now worships in Cherry street, and intend to purchase lots and put up a building in one of the upper Wards of the city, probably in the Twenty-first Ward. Until the new building can be erected, they will rent suitable quarters, and open the school of town in September next. The Rutgers Institute has been long and favorably known to the people of New York, the present term being the 84th since its organ vation. It is the only corporate school for higher for docation in the city, the numerous other institute and female seminaries being merely private schools. For the last few years the rush up to wn has beer such as to take most of the patrons of the school sway from the seighborhood. And from the situation of the Seventh Ward in reference to care and omni was lines, it is found very difficult and inconvenient for the pupils to reach the Institute. In view of these facts. the Trustees have come to the conclusion that a proper cures they have gone with the tide which has already carried most of the churches, libraries, and colleges to the upper section of the city. Tout there should be in this city a permanent and well endowed Institute for higher female education we think no one will deny. While large foundations have been eet apart for the liberal education of young men, with the exception of the Rutgers Institute, almost nothing has been done for young women, the field of higher female education being left wholly to private enterprize and speculation. In establishing itself up towa, the Rutgers Institute will carry with it the fine inbrary and apparates which it now has. The library contains about 4,000 volumes most of which were care fully selected by Chancellor Ferris while he was at the head of the institution. The chemical and philosophical apparatur is among the most complete collections of the kind in the city. With these advantages he Rutgers Letitate will be prepared to offer such a ourse of instruction as will be acceptable to those who desire to unite the solid acquirements of knowlation. Heretofore this Institutie has always enjoyed he reputation of imparting by its system a thorough, complete, and reraible training to its pupils. The same ystem the Trus'eee propose to continue. The site for been selected; but it is thought that Madison avenu or its vicinity will be chosen. The Cherry-street Meth odist Church pays \$24,000 for the building and three lots now occupied by the Institute.

FIRE IN NASSAU STREET .- About 1 o'clock, on Thursday morning, a fire occurred in the building No. 113 Nas-sau street—occupied on the first floor as an auction selec-room; second floor by Dexter & Co., news agents; third floor by the The N. Y. Leader office and Vanity Fair office; fourth floor by Frank McElroy, job printer -but being discovered at an early moment, it was soon extinguished. The fire originated on the fourth floor, and was caused by the carelessness of the occupan in leaving upon the floor a large pan of ho which had been taken from the furnace of a calorie es gine stationed on the premises.

The flooring and beams were badly burned for at east eix or seven feet front of the engine. A family residing in the upper part of the house were arouse by the smoke that pervaded the building, and gave the alarm. Two or three little children were nearly sufficiated. The firemen would have washed out the building completely, but for the timely arrival of one of the Assistant-Ergineers. The damage sustand will not exceed \$200.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT Cures Rheumatiam, and never falls.

DR SWERT'S INVALLIBLE LIBRENT

Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

[Advartisement.]

Housekeepers will find every description of lish Medulico, Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, and Ingrain C. Rugs, Stair Carpeting, Mats, Matting, Floor Oldeledis, Dra Table and Plane Covers, Window Shades, &c., at greatly reprices. Be particular, and gs to Hinax Andreason, No. 30 cry, sign of the large Golden Eagle.

[Advertisement]
DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY AND FEVER AND AGUB.
ALSO, FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.
WOLFR'S SCHIEFARY ARGMATIC BENERATES is recommended meet emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the above complaints, and is the only Gr. in this country which has the indurement of the medical flowing ty. Pot up in quart and plin bottles, and sold by all Druggists Grocers, Fruit Stores and Country Berchants. Look out for counterfeits and imitations; the whole country is flooded with them.

HEALTH IS WEALTH, AND SICKNESS POVERTY

Read and see if Dr. Aven's Municipus do not do somethic CHICAGO, November 12, 1859.

to carrich mankind:

Or J. C. Ayer—

Faspected Sir: I should be wanting in common gratitude if I did not acknowledge to you what your skill, or more accurately your Extract of Sansayarilla has done for my wife. She has been for some years afflicted with a humor, which so see out upen ber akin in the Autumn and Winter with such insuferable itching, as to render life aimost intolerable. It has never fathed to come upon her in cold weather, nor has any remedial sid been able to hasten its departure before Spring, or to at all allowing he cufferings from it. This season it began in October with its used violence. By the advice of our celebrated surgeon, Dr. Kimball, I gave her your Saraparilla. In a week it had brought the hamor out upon her skin worse than we had ever seen it before; out it soon began to disappear. The itching has cassed, and the humor is now entirely gone, so that she is completely oured, but it is now entirely gone, so that she is completely oured, but will continue taking the Saraparilla, to insure a complete expulsion of the disease from the system.

Your, respectfully.

Busic Carran.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayra & Co., Lowell, Man.
Soid by all Druggists, overwheen

Thousands of young men have been saved from ruis, and other thousands directed in the use of their talents to honer and fr tune, by obtaining Prancolouteat Examinations and advice at Fowler & Wella, No. 508 Broadway. [Advertisen

Millions of Bottles of Mrs. Winstow's Scotting Struy are now mad every year in the United States for Children Technica, with never-fulling success. Relie is township and certain. Guly Hi costs a bettle.